VOL. LXXIII.-NO. 283,

. NEW YORK. SUNDAY. JUNE 10. 1906, ... Superight, 1986, by The State Printing and Publishing Association

in place of Burton, offered him by Cov.

Heets, and the place has been offered to

Findge A. W. Bergman of Cittama. Mr. Colourn.

declining the place, wrote to the Governor

Such a generous expression of your

e to me a senger of profound pleasure

pon my knowledge of it and of myself

from the first namely, that I must not not

sition with which the people of Kansas

have intrusted me for so many years, and

can be so acceptable. There are so many

asons, entirely clear to me but needle

enumerate, why I should not accept the

Senatorship and one all sufficient is that

doing so must inevitably involve me in

political activity and combinations, if not

factional strife, directly on account of my-

self or indirectly on account of others, for

which I am without inclination, aptitude

TORNADO IN CHENANGO VALLEY.

Houses Unroofed, Wires Prostrated and

Crops Rufned by Hatt.

UTICA, June 9.- Hundreds of thousands

dollars worth of damage was wrought

tornado and hailstorm which swooped

in the Chenango Valley this afternoon by

down upon the valley shortly after 3 o'clock

this afternoon. Telephone and telegraph

wires were prostrated by the terriflo wind.

and until 10 o'clock to-night it was im-

possible to secure communication with the

No lives are reported lost, but a number

of persons suffered injuries more or less

serious as the result of being crushed under

collapsing structures or trees. Roofs were

blown off houses in Oxford and adjoining

villages, and on one section of road be-

tween Oxford and Norwich over sixty elm

trees were torn up by the roots and tossed

across the highway.

Hailstones weighing from three to six

unces fell during the progress of the storm,

which lasted half an hour, inflicting enor-

mous damage to growing crops. Scores of

op yards were laid in ruins, and the loss

rom this alone will amount to many thou-

Oxford is in darkness to-night, as all the

lectric wires in the village are on the

ground. One telegraph wire is in operation.

out the telephone system is completely

paralyzed. When communication with the

many towns and settlements in the Che-

nango Valley is restored reports of loss of

life and property damage far in excess of

CONVENTION REALLY STAMPEDED

Trumpeting, Dashed In.

wildly, a big elephant bolted through the

door and into the hall in which the county

Republican convention was in session this

afternoon, with the result that the conven

tion was stampeded. The delegates climbed

The elephant was Teddy Roosevelt;

vention was in session several Republicans

went to the circus and hired the biggest

elephant, which they plastered with labels

reading "G. O. P." and had the trainer take

It was their intention to have the animal

walk into the big room and create en-

thusiasm. Just without the door the

elephant was halted and the trainer forced

Then the doors were thrown open and

The effect produced was somewhat differ-

ent from that intended. Instead of en-

thusiasm fear was engendered, and with

veils the delegates started for the windows.

In about two minutes the hall was cleared of

a while the matter was explained and the

RACE FOR LIFE WITH THE TIDE.

Foolhardy Boy Swimmer Saved by Two

Men From the East River.

Charles Mehlik, 11 years old, of 415 East

eventy-first street, went swimming in

the East River early yesterday afternoon.

He went out too far beyond his depth and

was carried three blocks by the tide be-

The boy was swimming with some com-

panions near the pier, but left them and

caught by the current and found himself

unable to get back to shore. Frightened,

William Kennedy and Michael Burke,

after the boy as they saw him sink for the

first time. Then began a race between

the men and the tide. A second time the

boy went down with the men still some

distance from him. He came up again

and struggled to keep himself above water.

Just as he began to sink again Kennedy

street. They brought him to the East

Seventy-fourth street pier and an am-

bulance was summoned from the Presby-

terian Hospital. By the time it arrived

the boy had recovered sufficiently to be

RUSSIAN CABINET QUITS.

Czar Said to Have Accepted Resignation

of Goremykin and Associates.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

Company says that the Goremykin Min-

istry has resigned and that the Czar has

PARIS. June 9.- The St. Petersburg cor-

respondent of the Petit Parisien telegraphs

that the resignation of Premier Goremykin

Shipoff, the former Minister of Finance.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

delegates returned sheepishly.

with his trunk curved in the air and trum-

the animal to the conventioni hall.

the big beast to trumpet loudly.

the trainer alongside.

fore he was rescued.

he shouted for help.

and Burke seized him.

allowed to go home.

accepted the resignation.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., June 9 .- Trumpeting

-the "G. O. P." Elephant, Alive and

present estimates are looked for.

continued in their service at all no other

as follows

or strength.

devastated section.

ands of dollars.

out of the windows.

FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CINCINNATI HAS NO WATER.

APARTIST FAMINE CACAENER WIDE. SPREAD SEFFERING.

Bu Wat of Fighting Pire-Street Cars Are Forcest to Stop for a Time - Pashtonable Hallor Section Hit the Hardest-Fatture of supply fate to Memanagement.

CONTRACT, fune 6. The city has been practically without water all day.

he suffering is almost as widespread e the city's limits and the conditions are almost initialorable in some parts, especially the frehionable sections, the locations of the fashionable hilltop hotels, apartment houses and flat buildings

Hozness has been most seriously affested in practically all departments. All the street cars of the city were for a conmierable time at a standatill this afternoon brough lick of water at the power houses. The citizens are enraged, particularly

because gross incompetency and mismanagement are generally considered as the prime causes of the faming, while there are iso not lucking hints that politics are really at the bottom of the trouble. The officials n't seem to be able to explain just what the reason for the failure is.

Indignation meetings have been held and more have been called. The one desire expressed on the streets, in the home everywhere, is water, water, to drink first of all for man and beast, water to cook with: water for steam for all manper of manufacturing, transportation and

other purposes of like pressing need.

There has been great fear of fire, but Fire Chief Archibald said to-night be thought he could cope with the situation, as arrangements have been made to divert the entire city water supply to any district in case of a fire All the street cisterns were filled before the famine started and to-day were opened and made easy of access and a fireman has been stationed at each one of them.

Every man in the department is on duty and will remain on until the crisis has passed The chief says in case of a fire the situation would be extremely dangerous, especially in in some parts of the city.

At a conference this afternoon, called by Mayor Dempsey, of members of the Board of Public Service, prominent engineers and other experts in the line of water works and hydraulies in general, John W. Hill of this city, who was for a time in charge of the water works of Philadelphia. was appointed temporary chief of engineers in charge of the city's water works in the

Mayor Dempsey also issued a proclamation to the citizens pledging his word to hasten relief in so far as the power to do

The Rev. Dr. Dudley W. Rhodes, a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church, as a member of a committee that called on the Board of Public Service this afternoon praying for relief, asked that board to meet with the committee to-morrow for further efforts at meeting the situation. When reminded that to-morrow would be Sunday, he said:

"No matter; there can be no further delay in this matter.

The famine in the hilltops is causing terrible suffering among the patients of the hospitals and the inmates of the Old Men's and Widows' homes. For several days there has been such shortage as to require the careful use of water, but this was cut off,

At Bodmann's German Protestant Widows' Home the entire supply from the water works has been shut off since yesterday afternoon.

is impossible to use the bathrooms and lavatories. The majority of the inmates are old women who are unable to get downstairs and the inconvenience and even suffering occasioned them is frightful.

There is a cistern at Christ's Hospital, where Gov. John M. Pattison is a patient, that will furnish enough water to prevent suffering for a few days; but it has been necessary to shut down the elevator, the laundry room and the bathrooms. From other hospitals and homes comes the same story. At present there is barely enough obtainable from wells and disterns to supply the unavoidable needs. Should no relief come from rain and a lowering of the temperature it is impossible to foretell the re-

The water works of Cincinnati are under the immediate supervision of a watchmaker and clock repairer. That is the occupation of Anthony Herschede, whom the Board of Public Service in the distribution of its duties after the election of the members last fall placed as practically absolute head of the water works department.

A few months ago Mr. Herschede was the official repairer and cleaner of clocks at the court house. It was his duty to watch the score of time pieces which tick away the time on the walls of the temple of justice. He has had practically no experience that would tend to fit him for his present position as the executive head of the water works department.

There are not lacking expressions of opinion among Mr. Herschede's friends, however, to the effect that he has not had, a chance to administer the duties of his new position as they should be administered. It is even hinted that the present trouble was directly caused by somebody or some persons with the view of hampering the present city administration that came in with the overthrow of the old Republican bosses.

Mr. Herschede, himself, however, said to-day that he would not charge that this is the case. There have been many changes of new men for old and experienced employees. The new city water works that are being constructed at a cost of \$20,000,000 will not be completed for years to come, although it is promised that these works will be in limited operation in a month or so. The new water works are being constructed under the supervision of a committee created under the former Republican administration of the city.

Expert John W. Hill said to-night: "In trying to connect the new works with the old a valve was destroyed. Whether it was broken by the workmen or was open or partly open when the pipe was cut remains to be verified. The shortage began last Sunday and has gradually increa All the hilltops and suburbs are without water, as only a half supply is being fur-

"We start the water to the dry districts, but it is consumed on the way by the down town people and yet there is something unexplained. The pumps are throwing

an oresister gatherns a day and the water Honopearing. We don't know where will not my the system is being tempered with, but the real trouble is not yet located We have short off the morn that fine the broken valve and the city is now on about a half supply. We may remove that tensible in an finite, of it may take many more; no ner Broows."

All the explanation that was forthcoming o the auffaring thousands last night and to-night, maily the hortest of the arrayper was that furnished by certain officials of the city. Some governed that the abortage was due to the recent outling of the great main at Bighth afront and Eggleaton avenue for sepairs: others that the valve had been broken by those tampering with and that the water was in this marmor shut off from the hilltops to the east and double supply whirled westward to the Price Hill and North Fairmount auburba

There might have been even greater disaster from the famine, including loss of life, as the water supply was cut off in ome sections without any notice. Steam boilers were in many instances only saved from going dry and bursting by hastily drawing the fires from under them.

POPE'S LIFE THREATENED. Rome Police Search for Two Frenchmen

and a Woman Suspect. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, June 9.—The police are searching the hotels for two Frenchmen and a French woman. It is stated they have arrived in Rome for the purpose of making an attempt upon the life of the Pope at St. Peter's tomorrow or the Sunday following

11 DEAD IN EXPLOSION.

R. R. Dynamite Factory Destroyed -Detonation Heard Fifteen Miles Away.

LANCASTER Pa June 9 - As a result of the explosion of the dynamite factory near Pequea, owned by the C. R. McAbee Co. of Pittsburg, this afternoon eleven men were killed and five injured.

The McAbee company's factory was built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to keep H. S. Kerbaugh & Co., the contractors, supplied with an ample quantity of explosives. The work involved some of the heaviest railroad blasting that the country has witnessed since the construction of the transcontinental lines to the Pacific. How many tons exploded will never be known, but the detonation was heard for a distance of fifteen miles. All of the buildings save one were com-

pletely destroyed. The structure that escaped was occupied by women employees. The cause of the disaster is involved in mystery, as all who might have shed light on the affair are dead.

For great distances the landscape was laid waste, while the scene of carnage at the plant was sickening. The forty girls escaped as if by a miracle as the building they occupied was in the immediate vicinity All are prostrated and deaf from the shock and it will be days before some recover. Two men from York county were leaving the building with a wagon load of dynamite just as the disaster occurred, and their bodies were blown into stoms. Of the dead scarcely any of the bodies are recogniza-Windows in houses a mile away were shattered. Immense holes were torn in the ground.

JERSEY COAST STORMSWEPT.

Trees Uprooted and Cottages Damaged at Asbury Park and Long Branch. ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 9 .- Coming up

from the southwest at 8 o'clock to-night, ar electrical storm, accompanied by high winds, rain and hail, passed over Asbury Park and Ocean Grove with fury. Tree were uprooted and awnings torn from their moorings in every part of the city. A cottage in Ocean Grove occupied by Mrs. Richard Hewitt and her daughter, Mabel, was struck by lightning. The lightning burned through the roof and the house was much damaged by fire.

Mrs. Hewitt was rendered unconscious by the shock, but she will recover. Sexton's livery stable and George W. Treat's grocery were struck, but the damage was light.

The electrical display, continuing for half an hour, was called by many people the grandest sight ever witnessed on the coast. LONG BRANCH, N: J., June 9 .- A small hurricane struck Long Branch to-night. The electric lighting system was crippled for several hours, trees were uprooted and summer cottagers who were out for a drive were compelled to seek shelter until the storm passed. The storm was particularly evere at Galilee and Monmouth Beach. At the former place the house of J. Elvin West was partly wrecked by lightning, and two Swedish fishermen were rendered unconscious. One of them, Christopher Anderson, was severely burned, but he may recover. The Heiter cottage at Monmouth Beach was also struck, but only slightly damaged.

TO INTERCEPT FILIBUSTER.

Cruiser Marblehead Sails to Halt Expedition to Guatemala.

Washington, June 9.-The American ruiser Marblehead has sailed from the City of Panama to the north to intercept and investigate a filibustering expedition which sailed a day or two ago from Corinto, Nicaraugua, for San José, Guatemala. The revolution in Guatemala, which is now everal weeks old, appears to have assumed serious proportions. The expedition which has gone from Corinto is on the steamship Empire and, according to official reports received here, has planned an attack on

San José, the principal port of Guatemala. The United States Government finds a right to interfere with the Empire because of a report that that vessel is operating under an American flag. The misuse of the flag in this manner is ample cause for the Marblehead to stop the progress of the Empire. The situation diplomatically is a delicate one and there may be complica-

The despatches received at the State Department indicate that the revolution is under full headway, but there has been nothing definite as to who started it, what its object is, and whether the revolutionary or the Government forces are meeting with success. The Guatemalan legation here says that the Government forces have repulsed the revolutionists. Revolutionary expeditions have gone into Guatemals from Mexico, Salvador and Honduras.

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Flace, N. Y.—Ade.

PRESIDENT MUST PAY FARE. COME NO WASTER SERVICE BLOW TO AMERICA ABROAD.

HOUSE CETS OUT ASSUME FOR FRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Str. Williams Miteria to It as New Legistation and Heramo He Mettered That Congress Was Now Making Provision for the President's Compensation,

WARRENCESON, June 9. By invoking the rules of the House of Representatives today Minority Leader Williams was enabled knock out of the Sundry Civil Appropriation till the item of \$25,000 which the Committee on Appropriations recommended to pay the travelling expenses of the Prestdent. It was new legislation, and therefore contrary to the rule regulating the construction and consideration of appropriation bills. Mr. Williams was not supported by any other Democrat in the discussion of his point of order. In fact, Mr. Fitzgerald of New York and Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts, members of the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, all Democrats, advocated the appropriation, and Mr. Sulzer of New York, another member of that party, wanted to accomplish the object sought by increasing the President's salary to \$100,000.

Mr. Williams argued that the appropriation was really an increase of the President's salary, which was not justified. Congress was now making what he said he believed to be ample provision for the President's compensation. He had \$50,000 a year and was provided with an establishment which left him with practically no expense except for marketing. The provision in the oill included guests invited by the President to accompany him, whose travelling expenses were to be paid by the public, and to that Mr. Williams objected. But even if the appropriation were confined to the President he would not vote for it. What was needed, he said, was to discourage executive, udicial and legislative officials from traveling about and to encourage them to remain at their places of duty. There was, he said entirely too much junketing by public officials of all kinds for recreation, sport or private business. They were the hired ands of the public and, like other people, when they received pay ought to render the expected or contracted service.

Mr. Williams said he was embarrassec n making his objection by the fact that the resent Chief Executive was a Republican. Were he a Democrat he (Williams) would make the objection much more freely because his action could not be subject to suspicion. He declared himself to be opposed to the Sulzer plan of pensioning ex-Presidents. Answering the question: What shall we do with our ex-Presidents? Mr. Williams said we should do what we do with our blacksmiths, Congressmen carpenters and Judges: give them equal opportunities and equal burdens under a ree government-a sentiment which his political associates applauded.

Mr. Smith of Iowa, a member of the Comnittee on Appropriations, defended the item. So far from considering it an addition to the President's salary he said that the committee inserted the appropriation to prevent a reduction of his salary. Congress had passed a bill which by its terms prohibited the President from accepting free transportation from any railroad, thereby greatly increasing his expenses. For himself, Mr. Smith said he saw no imree train, because the railroad company furnishing it was more than recompensed for any expense it might incur thereby by the increased business attending a trip by the President.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.)-I agree with you perfectly. While we are legislating upon the railroad subject why not provide that the President's train shall be hauled free by

Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts said Conress should provide the money to pay he President's travelling expenses. If the whole appropriation was not expended he residue would be covered into the Treasury. Including the proposed item for travelling expenses, Mr. Sullivan said the total appropriation for the President's salary and the maintenance of the White House carried in the bill was \$283,310-not an extravagant sum, only about one-third of 1 cent a year for every inhabitant of the country, and I gladly contribute my third

Mr. Gardner of Michigan agreed with Mr. Sulzer, who had urged the passage of his bill giving retired Presidents a salary of \$25,000 for life. He said Congress should adequately provide for men who had once held the proud position of chiefest of American citizens and not permit them, as had been the case in two or three instances, prac-

ically to be buried at public expense. Mr. Gardner said he was inclined to find fault with the committee for including \$70,000 in the bill for repairs to and refurpishing the White House just after \$700,000 nad been expended in its improvement. The President had not asked it: but an attaché, desiring to magnify his office and to see the White House a gilded palace, told the committee that he alone was re

sponsible for the suggestion.

Mr. Sherley of Kentucky spoke in favor of an increase of the salary of Congressmen, declaring his readiness to vote to make it \$7,500 and justify his vote to his constituents. He did not approve the travelling expense item. Replying to some of the arguments that had been made in favor of the appropriation, he said it was a plain violation of the constitutional prohibition against the President receiving any other emolument from the United States or from any State than his salary. He said it would be impossible for the President in his peeches about the country to divorce himself from politics; he must and would discuss public questions, and he would speak as a Republican, or a Democrat, or hatever he might be.

Upon the ground that the expenditure was not authorized by law, Mr. Watson of Indiana, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order made by Mr. Williams and the item went out.

Mr. Sulzer offered his bill increasing he salary of the President to \$100,000, that of the Vice-President to \$25,000, and pensioning ex-Presidents at \$25,000, as an amendment, but it was rejected on a point of order made by Mr. Tawney, in charge

The Train of the Century is The Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines, "America's Greatest Railroad." Leave New York 3:50 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 acrt morning—a night's ride.—Ads.

Perlines Appaintment as Sineton's Auc. cessor—Judge Senson Named.

CHICAGO MEAT SCANDAS HAS Torres, Ran., June 9 F. D. Cobuen. ARME ARM DE HOSPINA MORROR. secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. hav declined the Entered States formforeitt

Paretamera Less Totorant of Putitle Ations than Americans, and Effect of Hisclassees Will Sat Eastly No Overcome -4 att for Hustress Matheda Batten.

Appeal Caste Desputels to Tab Stre.

confidence, given unqualifiedly will, always Lempers, June 9 Much has been cutiled about the effect in Europe of the Chicago As was my duty. I have excelully deliberated hanf aggrangers, last it is difficult to give an n every aspect of the attention and acting adequate idea of the worldwide fury and horror created by Upton Sinchir's novel rather than the orgency of yourself and "The Jungle" and the daily despatches to many friends, motual and otherwise, I can reach no conclusion except the one indicated the European newspapers.

It is frequently said here that American emories are short and the American public the most tolerant of alones of any in the world, but the manufacturers of American food products will not find either of these characteristics among European consumers. The effect of the recent disclosures will last at least half a generation. The prejudice which has been created makes no discrimination, and no reform or protests will affect This is not due altogether to the specific scandal of the Chicago packing houses. These revelations have come as a climax to a long series of exposures with which American telegrams to English and European

The old world has come to believe in general terms that American business methods are rotten. It is a sad thing to write of the reputation of one's country, but it is the simple truth, and the truth better be told without disguise. It will take more than a a paper reorganization of the great life insurance companies and a cleaning of the Augean stables at Chicago to restore European belief in American honesty and fair dealing. It will be a long time before public opinion on this side of the Atlantic will have any confidence in American corporate

papers have teemed for many months.

One thing, and one thing only, will have any real effect in Europe. When America begins to send its greatest criminals to jail Europe will begin to believe that there is a real standard of morality in the country. The administration of justice in the United States is to-day the subject of open ridicule and contempt throughout Europe. There is nothing an Englishman resents more than an intimation that the American judicial system is similar to England's, and the chief argument adduced against the pending bill to create one court of criminal appeal is the danger that it will prove to be the opening wedge for American

The Spectator at the end of a long article on the beef scandal goes as far as it dares in friendly criticism when it says that Englishmen will be of the opinion that "the recent disclosures ought to be followed by criminal prosecutions and in the event of convictions by severe punishment. It remains to be seen whether the American authorities will adopt an equally rigorous reading of their duties."

The Spectator also says that "the two worlds have been shooked and infuriated. The Chicago packing houses appear to combine pretty well all the characteristic evils which degrade our civilization. They are recklessly selfish. They stop at no offence that promises to serve their purpose. They are grossly oppressive to those in their employ. They are familiar with every kind of fraudulent method for disguising diseased offal, which it pleases them to belonging to the John Robinson circus, sell as mest. They know how to square officials if they are threatened by so much as the shadow of inspection. They have

not even tried to conceal their misdeeds." The Times's New York correspondent says that half has not been told in the newspapers about the beef scandal and that he is in a position to say that the whole truth can never be told in print for the reason that it would transcend the bounds of decency. In such a case as this, however, the bounds of decency have no claim to be considered. The needless piling up of horrors, the needless familiarizing of the public peting the elephant was sent into the room, with horrible and disgusting details are always to be discouraged, but here the word needless is not in place. The question is not how much does it take to shock the public, but how much it takes to arouse the public to a sense of its obligations. Whatever degree of publicity is necessary for all but the elephant and his trainer. After this latter purpose ought to be resorted to, no matter at what peril to decency. The American public are exceptionally careless in matters of this sort.

To quote the Times correspondent again, They are not particularly eager for pro tection against robbery, legalized or other-

In the face of such language as the foregoing in the most conservative and friendliest of English publications it becomes the duty, however painful, of any conscientious correspondent to inform his countrymen of the indictment which the world at large is bringing against them and to warn them that it is not corporate criminals alone struck out for deeper water. He was soon who are being arraigned. It is the whole American people who stand to-day at the bar of public opinion before their sister

Never before has American commercial two men employed on the pier, jumped in honor been so attacked abroad. Never before have the American people been so criticised for neglecting their primary public duties. England and France and Germany and the other nations are waiting to see how America will vindicate herself before the eyes of the world.

nations.

mal Industry.

In the House of Commons to-day John Burns, president of the Local Government This was opposite East Seventy-fourth Board, in replying to a question by William Field, member for Dublin, stated that he was communicating with Foreign Secretary Grey with a view of ascertaining what reliance was to be placed upon meat inspection by the United States Bureau of Ani-

MRS. MADDEN GETS DIVORCE. Absolute Decree Granted to the Turfman's

Wife for His Cruelty and Neglect. CINCINNATI, June 9. - Judge Littleford to-LONDON, June 9 .- A despatch from St. day granted Mrs. John E. Madden, wife of Petersburg to the Exchange Telegraph the turfman and breeder, an absolute

divorce on the grounds of cruelty and neglect. The custody of the two boys re-Tide Makes Lucania Wait. The Cunarder Lucania, which sailed for

and his Cabinet has been decided upon, Liverpool at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that the announcement of it is awaithad to wait in Gravesend Bay for higher water and did not pass out at the Hook until ing only the Czar's choice of a successor to Goremykin. It is believed that the choice is most likely to fall upon M. J.

THE TRAIN OF THE CENTURY is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines, America's Greatest Railroad. Leave New York \$30 P. M. arrive Chicago at 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Afs.

SHETHAMPTON BOOMS BURNING

Anniles Herning Mass Ges Hevand Cantend of the Pleamen.

Aprelia crante prospetch to Total fiere. Learnest June 10. 4:30 A. M. Fire typoke out in the Southempton doeler at 1:15 o'clock this morning. It hagan with a transendone explosion in studie to and it belonging to the London and Southwestern Railway Company, which contained a quantity of inflammatites, such as off and spirits;

The firemen were soon on the ground and engines got to work on the fire, but apparently with little affect,

The fire is spreading and burning everything in its path. It is still burning at the tions this despatch is sent.

An immense amount of damage has been

SSI A SQUARE FOOT.

New High Bental Becard for Broadway and Watt Street Corner.

Mercantile Trust Company of Louis, which represents the owners of the property, has leased to the United Cigar Stores Company the store and basement in the new eighteen story building that is going up at the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall street.

The lease is for ten years, at an annual rent of \$40,000. The store measures only 28 by 28 feet, making the square foot rental \$51.02 a year. According to Lorenzo E. Anderson, vice-president of the trust company, this is the highest store rental on

MUTUAL INDICTMENTS READY. Grand Jury May Accuse Three Former

Officials of the Company District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorneys Perkins and Krese! had a long conference yesterday at which, it was said, the final arrangements were made for drawing the indictments growing out of the insurance investigation by the special Grand Jury. The actual preparation of the indictments is in charge of Mr.

Perkins. The indictments may be filed to-morrow It all depends on whether a few loose bits of evidence needed are available. The indictments will be filed before the end of the week, as the Grand Jury will adjourn

It is now pretty certain that three former officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, men who had charge of the active management of the company, will be indicted. The principal indictments will be for forgery. There is reason to believe that the indictments have already been drawn.

NO MUZZLES FOR FREE LABOR.

Texas Berry Pickers Resent Provision to Prevent Them Eating the Fruit.

DENISON, Tex., June 9 .- There was a novel strike to-day when 160 unorganized boys who had been engaged to plok berries for the Northern markets by one of the largest raisers of small fruits in this section refused to continue at work unless the order issued that all engaged in picking berries should wear muzzles to prevent their eating the fruit was cancelled.

BUTTON-UP-THE-BACK ACCIDENT Young Woman Breaks Her Arm Tackling

the Present Style Walst. BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 9.-While tempting to button her dress last night Miss Weisenborn broke her arm.

She was about to attend a party and was dressing in haste. All went well until she went to put on her waist. Of course, it buttons up the back, and Miss Weisenborn had to do it herself.

She started at the top and fastened the first six buttons without difficulty. Then she started at the bottom and six more were quickly fastened. But the seventh from the top, which was also the seventh from the bottom, defied her. She twisted and bent and went through all kinds of contortions in vain efforts to fasten that thirteenth button. Suddenly there was a snap and her right arm fell helpless by her side. One of the bones had broken.

COLORADO REMINDS MRS. PHIPPS

That Horses With Docked Tails Are Against the Law of the State.

DENVER, Col., June 9 .- Hearing that Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps was negotiating to purchase a fine pair of blooded horses with docked tails and importing them into Colorado, Secretary E. K. Whitehead of the Humane Society wrote to Mrs. Phipps calling her attention to the Colorado statute on this subject and informing her that she would place herself open to prosecution if she carried out her alleged intention.

The letter was couched in polite but firm terms. The details of the law were explained and the letter concluded with a gentle hint of what she might expect. Importing dooked horses into Colorado is a serious offence. The statute has been thoroughly tested at the expense of prominent offenders.

STAMPED TOO FINE. THEY SAY.

Watch Chain Makers Have Makers of Gold Strips in Court-Case Thrown Out.

The first prosecution started under the new State precious metal stamping law which went into effect on January 1 was thrown out yesterday by Magistrate Finn, sitting in the Yorkville police court. The Brooklyn Watch Chain Company, with offices at 275 Bowery, had made a complaint against J. Finkel of Locketz & Finkel, of 218 East Houston street, of furnishing gold slides from which the links of watch chains are stamped with 14 carat marks although the metal assayed below 18 carate in fineness.

A variation of one carat is allowed under the law because of the difficulty of getting an even blend of alloy, but Morris Blumen, a member of the complaining firm, testified that the slides were more than a carat below the stamped quality according to tests which he made.

The defendant's counsel argued that the tests used by Blumen were inaccurate and deceptive, and Magistrate Finn decided that he would not accept any assays as standard except those furnished by the United States Assay Office. The two concerns have been trading together for four years.

DEWRY'S RICH OLD PORT WINE Taken with a Raw Egg is very strengthening. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 188 Fulton St., New York.

NEW STORY OF BROWN MURDER

MOTHER DESIRA BEARING MAS. RINNAN TALK TO MAN.

Potter Berk front Woman's Musband to Get filstory of illivarie dusts-Contracts Effectly Steel Auditority on Streeten House Grounds Only Pour Works Ago,

After working more than twenty-four tours on the sourder of Mrs. After Kinnan at her home, 2464 Washington evenue, The Front, the police bad formed last night so fefinite opinion as to who committed murder or what the motive was:

They were seeking all day yesterday for Hickard Kinnan, the husband of the murdered woman, who has been living spart from her for about ten years, and who contexted the divorce proceedings which she brought against him. The police want to find out from Kinnan the story of their marital troubles. They found that he was living in South Oxford street, Brooklyn, about eighteen months ago; but, according to the statement of a letter carrier, he was in The Bronz about a month ago.

The clues which the police have to work on are very meagrs. They had pinned a good deal of faith on what they would be able to get from Mrs. Louis M. Stepton, Mrs. Kinnan's aged mother, who was alone with Mrs. Kinnan in their apartments when the latter went out on the veranda about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. Mrs Stenton, soon after she had discovered the unconscious form of her daughter lying on the veranda, told the police that Mrs Kinnan had gone to the door to answer & ring of the bell. Somebody greeted her at the door with a "Good evening." Kinnan went out and Mrs. Stenton knew nothing more of what haprened until, a few minutes later, she found her daughter lying near the end of the veranda with several uely cuts on her head.

Mrs. Stenton told an altogether different story yesterday to her lawyer, Burton W. Gibson of 116 Nassau street. She was en-tirely calm and collected, and her lawyer is inclined to believe that this later version is the true account of what happe although the old woman is a little ligh minded.

"I didn't hear my daughter go out at said she. "Nor did I see her. She went out without my knowledge and there was no ring of the bell. The first thing I heard was the crash on the veranda. I was just getting ready for bed and supposed that my daughter also was going to hed. I went to the front door with the lamp in my hand and called 'Alice.' There was no answer, and then I stepped out and saw her. I bent over her and shook her by the shoulder. There was no answer;

then I saw the blood and called for help." The only person who saw anybody suspicious about the Stenton place was an Italian named Jocko, who boards in the basement of the building with Mrs. Marie Shippo, an Italian woman. Mrs. Shippo said that she heard a woman scream shortly after 9 o'clock and then the sound of a fall. She ran out from the basement of the building, with Jocko, who had also heard the

Mrs. Shippo didn't see anybody; but Jocko says he saw a man running from the Stenton yard into Washington avenue. The two Italians were too much excited. that they saw, for they discovered the unconscious woman about the same time that Mrs. Stenton appeared from the house. Mrs. Shippo told the police that she bent down close to Mrs. Kinnan's head and asked her what had happened. The wounded woman groaned. Mrs. Shippo asked: .

"Don't you know me, Mrs. Kinnan?" "-- hit me, -- hit me," the wounded woman moaned, and those were the last words she spoke. Mrs. Shippo said she couldn't tell whether the woman had said he" or "she."

The police believe they have found the weapon with which the murder was committed. It is an iron bar about fifteen inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick, with a heavy, square nut on one end The other end of the bar is threaded, and a firm grip could be got on it. The bas looked as though it might have been used in some heavy steel construction. It was rusty and made a frightful weapon. It was found on the veranda only about two feet from the spot where the woman lay. The only thing that puzzles the police about it is the fact that there isn't the slightest trace of blood on it. They think that the woman's heavy hair may have kept it from being stained.

The autopsy supported the belief of the police that the wounds had been inflicted by this instrument. There were five of m, one on the top of the head, two on the back of the head and two at the base of the skull. Any one of the blows in the opinion of Coroner McDonald would have

The entire back of the skull was practically crushed in, although the separate wounds were easily discernible. It would have been possible to deal a frightful blow with the bar, weighted with the nut, without much effort. At the end of the veranda under a flower stand, and near the spo where the woman lay, there was found also a good sized piece of two-inch steam pipe with a cap on one end. The police took it along with the big bolt, but they don't think it was used by the murderer.

The story told by Mrs. Stenton vesterday was borne out in at least one detail by the appearance of Mrs. Kinnan when she was found on the veranda. She had her shoes off and had gone out on the veranda in her stocking feet. This would indicate either that the woman had started to undress for the night when she was called out, or else that she had taken her shoes off in going out so that her mother would not hear her.

The spot on the veranda where she lay is about ten feet from the door. There is a spring lock on the door and Mrs. Stenton doesn't remember whether it was closed or not. The noise which Mrs. Stenton heard was probably the falling of some flower pots from the stand at the end of the

The mother and her lawyer are inclined to believe in robbery as a motive for the crime. Mrs. Stenton has been regarded in the Tremont section for many years as eccentric. It was known that she had good deal of money at one time, probably about \$100,000, and that she used to hide her money in the house. Lawyer Gibson believes it an entirely plausible theory